

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

Friday Evening, Jan. 19, 1968

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Senator Wants Student-Trustee

By HELEN McCLOY

A graduate of UK's law school says he will introduce a bill "either Monday or Tuesday" to seat a student on the University Board of Trustees.

Sen. Richard L. Frymire (D-Madisonville) was asked for his support of amendments to KRS 164.130 and KRS 164.320 yesterday by UK students Sheryl G. Snyder and Carson Porter. The two were representing the Kentucky Student Association (KSA).

The amendments call for non-voting student members on the governing boards of the six other state-supported universities as well as UK's.

The issue of such student representation was first discussed to a significant degree in 1966, when Porter—then president of Student Government—started a drive to get a student on the board.

Snyder picked up the issue—and support for it from several Kentucky politicians—in his un-

successful bid to succeed Porter.

Snyder originally asked KSA, of which he is president, to call for voting student board members. Considering the difficulties they "heard this (proposal) would have in the legislature," however, KSA amended its resolution to ask for non-voting members.

Snyder and Porter said the request would mean "a giant step nonetheless" for student participation in higher education policy-making.

"Perhaps two to four years from now the faculty senates and student governments (of the state universities) could join together and secure voting seats," Porter hypothesized.

The University board has two faculty members who have no voting powers.

The specific wording of the amendments (to sections of the Kentucky statute that sets the composition of college govern-

Continued on Page 3, Col. 3



Kernel Photo by Dick Ware

Girl A La Snow

Students slide down the hill in Botanical Gardens aboard cafeteria trays. Here making her graceful descent is Mary Thomas as the sun sets behind the Great Wall and its ancient history.

Johnson To Discuss UK 'Bias'

Vice President Robert L. Johnson will meet with Human Rights Commission leaders Tuesday about racial problems at UK.

Charges of discrimination were made by Orgena members last month during a town meeting of the Lexington-Fayette commission. Orgena is a University association of Negro students.

Dr. Philip Crossen, chairman of the commission, said the meeting with Mr. Johnson will "not be to answer the specific allegations but to organize efforts to look into the complaints."

Grievances from the Negro students included "weak" recruiting of Negro faculty and students, discrimination in off-campus housing, and white professors' failure to recognize Negro students in the classroom.

Dr. Crossen, a Lexington physician, said the meeting Tuesday would be closed to the public and the press.

'He Is Sick And Wants To Be Hospitalized'

LSD-Sun Blinding Was A Ph.D.'s Hoax

HARRISBURG, Pa (UPI)—Gov. Raymond P. Shafer said Thursday the reported LSD-sun blinding of six college students was a hoax fabricated by a blind state official who became "emotionally involved" over use of the drug by children.

The official, Dr. Norman Yoder, was immediately suspended

from his \$20,000-a-year job as state commissioner of the blind. Dr. Yoder said he was "sick" and would enter a hospital.

His hoax fooled state officials from the governor down and made front pages from coast to coast.

The true story was smoked out early Thursday after Gov. Shafer, who had told a news

conference Wednesday he was reasonably sure the story was true, ordered an investigation by the state Justice Department.

Gov. Shafer—slightly apologetic—announced that he personally went to Dr. Yoder's office with state Atty. Gen. William C. Sennett and demanded documentary evidence on the blindings.

"Dr. Yoder stated the whole thing was a fabrication," Gov. Shafer said. "He is distraught... he stated he is sick and wants to be admitted to a hospital. He apparently attended a lecture on the use of LSD by children and became concerned and emotionally involved."

Dr. Yoder's fantasy took shape last Friday when he told a reporter in Washington that six western Pennsylvania college students were totally and permanently blinded 18 months ago when they stared at the sun for 6 to 8 hours while under the influence of LSD, a hallucinogenic drug.

Dr. Yoder refused to give names.

So skillful was the duplicity that Gov. Shafer said he himself knew the name of the college where the "blindings" took place but that he was not going to identify it.

Gov. Shafer said Dr. Yoder stated he was the only person involved in the fabrication. He said Dr. Yoder admitted he prepared fictitious forms Wednesday to back up his story. The governor said Dr. Yoder apparently used extracts from legitimate case histories of blind students in Pennsylvania colleges.

Gov. Shafer said Dr. Yoder's statement was taken down by tape recorder and that Mr. Sennett was checking into possible violations of the state penal code.

Despite mounting skepticism, the governor's office and officials of the state Welfare and Health Departments had confirmed Dr. Yoder's story. A state

senator held a news conference and stated he knew the name of the college but was told by the Governor's office not to reveal it in order to protect the students.

"Everyone who knows Dr. Yoder knew him as a man of unquestioned integrity and honesty... totally devoted to his work," said Dr. Thomas W. Georges Jr., secretary of health and welfare.

Dr. Georges, whose department controls Dr. Yoder's office, said he had been "convinced" the story was true because he had "reports both oral and written from Yoder."

Dr. Yoder has been commissioner of the blind since 1959. He was blinded as a child in Cleveland, Ohio, when he was struck by a baseball bat.

The governor's office said the name of the college Dr. Yoder first gave to Gov. Shafer was the University of Pittsburgh. Gov.

Continued on Page 3, Col. 1



UPI Telephoto

Pennsylvania state Sen. Benjamin Donolow speaks to newsmen about the case of six Pennsylvania college students who allegedly went blind while under the effects of LSD. Behind Mr. Donolow is a masked college student who was said to have taken more than 200 LSD trips. The sun-blinding story was exposed as a hoax Thursday.

Drop-Add '68: It's Chaos (So What Else Is New?)

By JANICE BARBER

Doleful eyes and hands waving rainbow-colored drop-add slips in quadruplicate faced administrators and faculty alike as the first day of classes brought the usual flurry of scurrying students hoping to add a new class or drop an assigned one.

Coeds mutter that the days of drop-add are worse than finals and that tears and tall tales are the only way to get in desired courses. Sore feet in slush-soaked shoes seem the only rewards.

"There are usually an average of 15,000 transactions of drop-add in the first 10 days of classes," Associate Registrar Ray Cumberledge said. "Over an entire semester there are an average of 40,000 drop-add transactions; however, they may involve only 8,000 of the 14,000 students on the Lexington campus."

There were 8,800 students with complete schedules this spring and 3,200 with incompletes.

"There is always a certain number of drop-adds that cannot be avoided because of failure, changes in major and other circumstances," Mr. Cumberledge said. "There is no reason to expect more or less this semester."

There have been no major changes in drop-add. "We really don't know what to do to ease the process for students or administrators," Mr. Cumberledge said.

The College of Arts and Sciences handles the majority of drop-add transactions. In an attempt to ease traffic through the basement office in Bradley Hall, drop-add slips for the college must now be picked up at the student's major department.

Pre-professional students must pick up their slips in the professional colleges. All completed slips for the college are returned to Bradley Hall.

Tuesday is the last day to add a class for all colleges in the University. Classes may be dropped without a grade until Jan. 29.

Diary Of New York And Broadway

By JOE HINDS
Kernel Arts Editor

(Note: The following is a diary of the Arts Editor's trip to New York.)

Call him Joe Lyles. He was the driver. Call me Ishmael Hinds. I rode around in a sea of snow looking for the great white New York.

Dec. 26—Joe and I decided on the best route to New York from Lexington.

Dec. 27—It turned colder this morning. Joe talked about sand, surf, sun and suds in Florida. That night we talked about best route to Florida from Lexington.

Dec. 28—Bought six-pack and watched it snow. Carried long-sleeve shirts to car and started for New York. Roads were slick. Bought eight-pack, turned around

and went back home. Took long-sleeve shirts inside and emerged with short-sleeve shirts. Started for Florida. Stopped at Frisch's and met a man from New Orleans who said it was snowing in the south and it was cold in Florida. Went back home and exchanged short-sleeve for long-sleeve shirts. Left for New York.

Dec. 29—We had breakfast in Youngstown, Ohio, where we picked up the third member of our party (Bryan Harrison). Roads were bad on Pennsylvania Turnpike. Spent the night in Washington.

Dec. 30—Got up in mid-afternoon, got in car; Joe drove and I went to sleep. Woke up and it was dark. It was another night. Snow was lightly falling. I was straining for my first glimpse

of New York. Then I saw the spout of the great white City . . . the Empire State Building. We were in New York. We drove downtown looking for a telephone to call people we were staying with. Parked near a bar called the Riverboat. Got out and looked for the Empire State Building. Couldn't find it. I looked straight up and noticed that the largest building in the world was sitting on top of the Riverboat Lounge. Called Jill Geiger for directions to her parents' house. Spent night at the Geigers' home.

Dec. 31—Prepared for coming night. Went into the City and rode subways. Walked around looking at stores and people. Neither looked strange. Went to an off-Broadway theatre party. At 11:30 joined mob in Times

Square. Worked our way to the center. At 11:50 was being squashed by several hundred people working their way to the center. At 11:55 crowd started swaying back and forth (I think some of the devils were drunk). At 11:57 crowd started moving in a circle. At 11:59 crowd roared like a drunk lion (I have never heard a drunk lion roar, but it must sound like that). I turned to investigate why a snowball was thrown on my head when the giant ball on the Allied Chemical building came down. It was midnight.

Jan. 1—No comment.

Jan. 2—Mr. Geiger said theatre goes have to see Helen Hayes. He was right. I saw her tonight in the APA Repertory Company's production of George

Kelley's "The Show Off." Helen Hayes is Helen Hayes and there's no comparison with anybody but herself. The only fault with the play was that Hayes made the other characters on stage look worse than they were.

Jan. 3—I could have said hello Dolly all night to her, but I hated to say goodbye. She was Pearl Bailey. I saw her today in "Hello Dolly!" She played with the audience, confided with several ladies in the stage right box seats, captivated a five-year-old boy who shouted in my left year and . . . well hell . . . she was great. After the last curtain call, she sang "Hello Dolly" with Nat King Cole's brother. The orchestra was obviously not prepared for the gesture, but the audience loved it anyway. In short the negroe cast in "Hello Dolly!" ensures a long life on Broadway for the musical.

Later that night I saw Tom Stoppard's "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead." Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are NOT dead. In fact, they are very much alive at the Alvin Theatre in the City. The English play "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" may very well be the best show on Broadway now. This would be quite an honor with such competition as "Hello Dolly!" "Pantagleize" and "Man of La Mancha." But I was absorbed to the extent that I forgot where my seat was when I went to get a drink of water. After the play was over I was exhausted and slept well that night.

Jan. 4—Tonight I saw Edward Albee's new play "Everything in the Garden." There are only so many ways you can say to hell with marriages, but Albee has found a new one. This time he makes his men the scapegoats. Albee's misogamy extends to the point where in his play the wives drive their husbands to kill a man. The play was interesting but was not in Rosencrantz and Guildenstern's class. It certainly won't die of old age on Broadway.

Jan. 5—Tonight I saw Michel de Ghelderode's "Pantagleize." I was very moved and wonder why the play is just now being discovered on Broadway. After the show, one man behind me noted that it was the best written play he had ever seen in New York. It was announced as a farce to make you sad. It did just that. It made me sad. Ellis Rabb did a tremendous job with the character Pantagleize. UK's Guignol Theatre is doing the play for its next production. Charles Dickens will direct it.

Jan. 6—Left for Lexington.



"HELLO DOLLY!" The Broadway musical starring Pearl Bailey and Cab Calloway.

Hemingway At SUB

Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" will play in the Student Center Theatre this weekend.

Gary Cooper and Ingrid Berg-

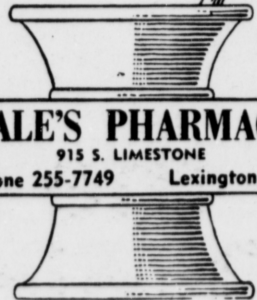
man star in the story of love and war.

Show times are 6:30 and 9:15 p.m. Friday and Saturday. The movie starts at 3:00 p.m. Sunday.

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Tryouts Tonight For Pantagleize

Tryouts for Michel de Ghelderode's "Pantagleize" are 7:00 p.m. tonight in the Guignol Theatre.

"Pantagleize" is now playing in New York City and has received favorable reviews. The play was written in the 20's but is billed as a modern play.

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Coal President Charges Press With Distorting Facts

By MARTIN E. WEBB

Charging the national and local press for "presenting the people with a distorted picture of strip mining," Kentucky Coal Association president Fred Bullard linked the economic future of Kentucky with its coal industry.

In a three part talk before a small group of Lexington Thoroughbred Kiwanis Club members Thursday, Mr. Bullard discussed the coal industry and its history, the competitive nature of the coal industry and the effect of the severance tax upon it.

Mr. Bullard pointed out that coal has now replaced tobacco as Kentucky's "number one cash crop" and in 1966 contributed

\$344,474,000 to Kentucky's income.

Mr. Bullard broke his \$344,474,000 figure into three parts: wages — \$201,372,000; services and supplies—\$129,026,000 and taxes—\$14,076,000.

The recent press coverage of strip mining in Eastern Kentucky, particularly Life Magazine's Jan. 12 edition, was criticized by Mr. Bullard as "a terrifically critical argument against the coal industry."

In two respects, he said, the facts were particularly misrepresented. "For instance Life reported that 3.2 million acres had been surface-mined.

The implication here," Mr. Bullard said, "is that it was coal, but only 41 percent of this figure was coal."

"They also stated that none of the land mined had been restored, but if you will go to the Department of Interior they will tell you that 34 percent of the land mined has been fully restored," he said.

The mounting pressure for a severance tax on coal and the possibility that a law to prohibit strip mining might reach the legislature was termed "unfortunate" by Mr. Bullard.

He went on to add that he didn't feel such a tax would be passed by the legislature because

it would also imply a tax on other natural industries such as timber and gravel and that such a tax "wouldn't bring in the needed revenue anyway."

In a question and answer period which followed his talk, Mr. Bullard was approached by several club members who said they were Eastern Kentucky natives. They asked about the destruction of the natural beauty of the countryside.

"Even though it is pretty to

look at," Mr. Bullard answered, "it has little productive value."

According to Mr. Bullard, coal causes an acid condition within the soil which, when disturbed (such as by mining), will cause a chemical imbalance within the soil. The coal industry, he said, is trying to correct this imbalance through reseeded and the planting of trees.

"It's true," he said, "that in some cases there has been some

irresponsibility on the part of mine operators," but under the new strip mining law resurfacing is being carried out as compensation.

Mr. Bullard cited a survey by the U.S. Forest Service that less than one percent of Eastern Kentucky has been disturbed by strip mining.

"We're not lily white," he said, "but there are two sides to every story. The people are getting a distorted picture."

Student-Trustee Proposed

Continued From Page 1

ing boards) stipulates that the representatives be full-time students, "appointed by the president of the student body."

The student's term would run one year, from May 1 to May 1. This necessary "transience" is one reason UK President John Oswald has opposed the idea of a "student trustee."

Dr. Oswald predicted last October that a student soon would be seated on the board but questioned "that a student, who serves for one year, can be an adequate spokesman for his large constituency."

Student Government presi-

dent Steve Cook said last night that the brevity of the term "is a problem"—and that this is one reason he believes the student government president is the logical student to meet with the Trustee.

"No one student can be entirely representative of the student body," Cook said in a telephone interview, "but the student government president can come as close as anyone can. As a student, you identify with a few groups—once you get into this job, you have to look at problems from the viewpoints of all students."

The Kentucky Student Association is an organization of stu-

dent government representatives from most of Kentucky's tax-supported and private colleges and universities.

A first-year law student, Porter is chairman of KSA's legislative committee.

Snyder is a senior in political science.

Asked if he would have favored a plan to put students on the board as voting members, Sen. Frymire said simply that Porter and Snyder "didn't propose this to me."

Mr. Frymire, who is majority leader of the Senate, was contacted by telephone in Frankfort.



FRED BULLARD

LSD

Continued From Page 1

Shafer immediately contacted the present state superintendent of public instructions, Dr. David H. Kurtzman. Dr. Kurtzman was chancellor at the school at the time the incident was supposed to have occurred.

Dr. Kurtzman told Gov. Shafer he had absolutely no knowledge of the incident. That, the governor's office said, was one of the first factors which aroused the governor's suspicion.

Since Dr. Yoder is blind, Gov. Shafer was asked how he prepared the fictitious forms from legitimate case histories of blind students.

"His secretary read the records and he told her what to do," Gov. Shafer said.

Dr. Yoder is a graduate of Baldwin - Wallace College at Berea, Ohio, and was awarded a master's degree in political science by Ohio State University in 1939 and a doctor of philosophy degree in public administration in 1942. He entered the Ohio state government in 1944 and came to Pennsylvania in 1955.

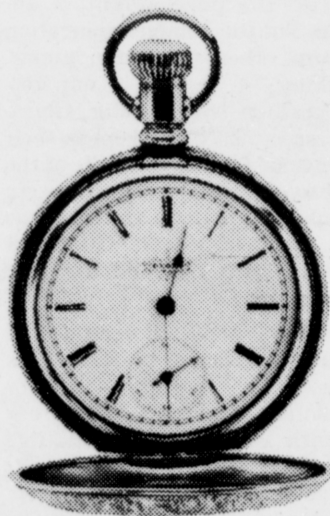
Westinghouse Gives \$2,000

The College of Engineering has received a check for \$2,000 from the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.'s Fluid Power Division of Lexington.

The grant was prompted by research which has been done by the college in Westinghouse's behalf and is the first such gift from the company.

Mr. Walter R. Forster, engineering manager for Westinghouse, made the presentation in a brief ceremony at the school this week.

The gift will be used in part for metallurgical testing equipment needed by the department, according to Dean Robert M. Drake Jr., of the college, and Dr. James E. Funk, associate dean of graduate programs.



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A Token Black

The only significant change that will result when the first Negro athlete hits a basket for UK will be two points our favor, and a basketful of spirited encouragement to Negroes taking their college boards.

In the *Kernel Forum* Monday two letters, both by Negroes, expressed their doubt and disillusionment that the recruitment of one or two blacks for UK's basketball team would be a panacea for the lack of dignity the Negro college student experiences here.

Dr. George Hill, a Post-doctoral Fellow at UK's Medical Center asked if there had been a sincere effort to recruit Negro athletes here and if it was really important to have a black student play basketball.

Dr. Hill felt that the excuse given by UK's athletic department—that Negro athletes cannot meet the University's academic standards—is not valid. He says this suggests that no black U.S.A. high school basketball player has ever had the intellectual ability to enter the University.

In effect, Dr. Hill sees no effort being made to recruit a Negro athlete which in turn perpetuates the white club image to Negro high schoolers.

Bill Banks, Asst. Professor at Howard University praised his black brothers here for coming to grips with the fact that they attend a racist University in a racist society. Would the presence of Black athletes effect any relevant changes in the lives of Black people at the University, he asks.

A Negro on the team would be used to perpetuate the myth of UK's liberalism and the athletes would experience the same lonely and alienated feelings that are the fate of all tokens, concludes Banks.

Anyone who pushes for Negro athletes, sprinkled like pepper and salt in each sport advocates that UK have a token nigger, a token that will never serve to combat the hostility that this vulgar word suggests.

Such a token will not serve to whitewash UK's ugly, segregated history.



"... toward new shores"

Kernel Forum: the readers write

To the Editor of the Kernel:

Part one, admittedly short and oversimplified because of lack of space and time, attempted to show how our educational institutions today tend to produce alienated, normless (and therefore amoral) and hostile individuals, contributing to social instability in that way.

Educational institutions are, of course, only one contributing factor in the larger problem of the fragmentation of society. Though it's getting off the subject, a few other factors should be mentioned here.

Although youth segregation is a "separate" problem, it is also but one facet of the well-known "breakdown of the family." School is to the children what the job is to the parents—especially the father. Now the economy has been whittling away the family for at least the past five hundred years; first destroying the nearly tribal feudal community, then, through industrialization and urbanization, reducing both the size and concept of the family to the smallest possible unit. But in no more than the last century or so has society attacked even that small unit. Careers pull the parents from the family and school pulls the children; there's a definite cycle. The child who is detached from his parents will later become a detached parent, simply because he is unaware that he is, indeed, detached.

It can truly be said that our schools prepare people for the life ahead. What should be recognized is that schooling is not only the preparation for future life, it is largely the cause of what that life is like.

It's also illuminating to note that a wholly educated society is almost by definition unstable. A truly educated person holds nothing sacred, that is, above challenging and reproach. Even the highly religious person is constantly questioning his faith, reinterpreting it, changing it or adding to it. But no educated person today holds anything physically tangible as sacred—and that includes his society. Nothing is awesome anymore.

What gives the educated person a certain measure of stability in the face of his knowledge is a set of attitudes and values—a philosophy. For an example: if a person challenges his religious beliefs and arrives at new ones, his attitude toward religion has not changed; his new beliefs will occupy a position in his life similar to the old ones. Knowledge is power; knowledge without some kind of philosophy, power without morality, is dangerous. And the family today has just become too weak to pass on any system of values.

The general philosophy of a whole society is its culture. It has already been pointed out that the segregation of

youth leads to the development of another culture. But the younger generation isn't like any other segregated group. (For one thing, it is not a minority group.) Its position is not static. Children, unlike races, can't be "kept in their place." Sooner or later the culture of the youth will become the dominant one. In the past this culture was the same as the old one; today it is not. The youth culture today is quite different from the coexistent older one.

By some miscarriage of reason this rapid cultural transition is sometimes called "progressive" and thus good for humanity. Some would ask, since our material wealth and scientific knowledge are expanding so rapidly, what's better than to have our culture adapt to it? How could we reasonably expect to be able to avoid cultural transition?

Again, this is mistaking past phenomena for a present one. True, there have always (?) been gradual transitions that probably have been unavoidable. But those can't be cited as precedents; our society isn't experiencing any gradual transitions. It's throbbing violently like a machine out of balance and about to tear itself apart.

And it's wrong to say our values are changing because our civilization appears to be moving so fast. That's mistaking the cause with the effect; the rest of the world seems to be moving too fast because our culture is changing too fast. To say otherwise is like a man claiming that seeing pink elephants drove him to drink, or that he was driving too fast so he could catch up with the moving landscape.

One question that can't be avoided here is: what is progress? The goal of any society is to meet the basic human needs of all its members, including their psychological needs. The basic psychological need of all people is to integrate themselves into their environment so that their lives have some greater meaning. No matter how many skyscrapers or space rockets are built, or how many bushels of wheat are harvested, unless a society can give meaning to human life, it can not be said to be making progress.

What's more, a meaningless society will soon crumble because it will not get any loyalty or support from its members; a meaningless society does not deserve any loyalty or support.

The many ways youth segregation, the generation gap and rapid cultural transition result in lives without meaning have been outlined. There's one other effect, a collective effect, too interesting not to be mentioned—the disintegration of history, or rather, the historical feeling. This is the feeling of being a vital

link in historical progression, of being a part of the wave of the future, of participating and furthering trends and traditions that transcend one's own lifetime, of identifying with people in the past.

In the eras before this, religion, worship of famous men and the family's interpretation of history supplied this feeling. Many of these forces are either missing or severely weakened in today's world, and especially the family. Historical knowledge can be acquired almost anywhere; the historical feeling is passed on mainly by the family.

This assertion might be disputed; there seem to be all too many "patriots" and "waves of the future" haranging around the world. However, these do not represent what is meant by historical feeling in this context. Remember, the historical feeling transcends one's own lifetime.

There are plenty of new "causes"—our society is constantly producing rebels. All these movements have one thing in common; they are chronocentric—limited to their own times. Most have their beginnings in the near past and aim to produce visible changes in the immediate future. They are all insecure and unconfident; they all go to extremes, and they all use the Armageddon myth.

This myth (in the Freudian sense) is that unless we take some immediate, drastic action ("Freedom now," "Get out of Vietnam," "Stop Smoking") some horrible, almost unspeakable thing will happen ("Genocide," "World War III," "Lung Cancer"). The Armageddon myth is the most used, and overused, rhetorical technique of any budding social movement.

This is not to say there aren't real dangers and real actions we should take, just that these dangers are usually exaggerated, the rabble rousers ever present, and that the person subject to all this will lose a sense of perspective. We are all aware that this is the Age of Anxiety.

Furthermore, our society, fragmented as it is along age lines, lacking meaning or even clear-cut values, is a perfect set up for all sorts of ideas. This in itself is neither good or bad. The trouble comes because the people who push these ideas have so little faith in themselves or their ideas that they do not trust the future. They are both unable and unwilling to build effective political organizations; they are just too impatient. Instead they rely largely on "revolutionary" techniques of mass demonstrations and guerilla warfare.

In truth, these techniques can be very effective—but only when aimed at a specific target, such as the passing or abolition of certain laws. Unless there are

specific points for negotiations, there will be negotiations.

(This lack of political organization is not entirely the leaders' faulty. People in general are equally impatient; they will no longer join a slow-moving movement. Neither is our government famous for its quick response to widely-called-for changes.)

John Junot
A & S Sophomore

To The Editor of the Kernel:

"Our protesters" are not John Lansdale's bete noire but they are definitely one of them. Another noire (petit) is P. Combs since his letter to the editor Jan. 15. This letter "must have provided him a catharsis" but it misses the point almost completely. The word almost is inserted because Combs was right in trying to criticize Lansdale for asserting the protesters are neurotic, immature or foolhardy.

This is only an irrational opinion and incidental to the main point Lansdale had in mind while writing the original letter. The circumstantial evidence of their lack of knowledge is the point (see second editorial by Lansdale).

As for the "two reasons" Combs thinks were given to prove the protesters are foolhardy etc. sloppy reading or hardy imagination are needed to pick them out.

1.) From the first editorial "How Can These Protesters Call for an End in the Vietnam War Without Consideration of the Results if They are Not True Pacifists?" There is a very legitimate way out which can be summarized with the word knowledge. To translate, the protesters aren't pacifists, but are protesting the war from what they know.

2.) In the original editorial, Lansdale was trying to make the point that knowledge comes from experience interacting with intelligence. The comments about UK protesters' intelligence were to emphasize they are not significantly more intelligent than the rest of us.

And the main point was their "experience" (in a broad sense meaning more than just being in Vietnam) seems to be lower than a large proportion of the non-protesters (or to make it plainer than the original editorial put it, the people with the most experience are doing the least protesting).

Too many English, philosophy, math, and biology majors, and not enough political science and diplomacy majors are protesting.

Along with French and possibly psychology, you must have picked up some manners at UK. Thanks for the early copy of your letter.

John Lansdale
Graduate Student
Economics

It Takes 'Personal Commitment', Not 'Sanitized Governments'

Reporter Sees Weaknesses In Peace Corps

By TRAN VAN DINH
Collegiate Press Service

WASHINGTON—At its birth in 1961, the Peace Corps was close to my heart, for I am a great believer in human fraternity.

I am also convinced that no progress and no change in a community of men can be made by cold rhetoric or sanitized governments—it is only possible with a personal commitment at the grass-roots level. Human fraternity is a reality only when man's ideas and hopes cross geographical and racial frontiers to engage other men into action.

The Peace Corps also somehow fits into the Kennedy era, which seemed to usher the U.S. and the world into a climate of understanding.

Weakness Within Itself

Finally, the name of the organization attracts me: the problem of mankind has been always war and only man himself can eradicate war by dedicating his daily work to peace. But even back in 1961, I had suspected that the basic weakness of the Peace Corps lay within its own structure.

As a federal institution, it is tied up to a bureaucracy. Recently the fundamental weakness of the Peace Corps was revealed by two events: the war in Vietnam and the disclosure of the CIA penetration into apparently independent organizations such as the National Student Association.

The war in Vietnam should have automatically written off the existence of the Peace Corps. How can a country which sends

its planes to drop anti-personnel and napalm bombs on the Vietnamese people claim it is sending under the same authority its young citizens to work for peace elsewhere?

Opposition to Vietnam War

This contradiction at first was not perceived but it was gradually felt by the Peace Corps volunteers themselves. One needs only to recall here the position paper circulated by the returned volunteers in May 1967. The paper gave the following reasons for their opposition to the war in Vietnam:

►It destroys in one developing country what we have worked to build in so many other developing countries.

►It has largely destroyed indigenous leadership responsive to the needs and desires of the people.

►It undercuts the democratic ideals for which we worked abroad and which we uphold within the U.S.

►The anti-communist rhetoric used to justify our actions there obscures the fact that the basic division in the world today is between the rich and the poor.

►It renders difficult, if not impossible, domestic efforts to eliminate poverty and to assure the civil rights of all U.S. citizens.

►In spite of assurances to the contrary, our actions daily bring us closer to an all-out war with China or Russia, or both.

Draft Notices Hurt Corps

The war that destroys Vietnamese women and children is getting to the Peace Corps vol-

unteers as well. Corps Director Jack Vaughn said on November 19, 1967: "the problem of induction notices to overseas volunteers is becoming a major concern for us. Pulling a volunteer off a productive job at mid-tour is unfair to the nation, the host country, the Peace Corps and the individual."

Mr. Vaughn did not mention, besides fairness, the problem of the conscience of the volunteer in the field. How can a volunteer who is helping a Thai boy grow and learn and live reconcile himself to the knowledge that in the next few months he will kill a Vietnamese boy, not so far away from Thailand? The B-52's taking off from the Thai airfields to bomb North and South Vietnam should be a constant reminder to the volunteer of this agonizing reality.

The disclosure of the CIA infiltration of several foundations and the NSA creates an illogical situation that will be difficult to overcome. If the CIA can infiltrate many independent organizations at home and abroad, why not then the Peace Corps?

Ideological Double Standard

I have no evidence that the CIA infiltrates the Peace Corps and will concede that it doesn't. But how can a Peace Corps volunteer answer an Asian or an African when he is asked to explain this anomaly: "How, in an organized bureaucracy, does one agency not exchange information and ideas with another one under the same command?"

The only logical answer would seem to be: What is wrong with the CIA? But one doesn't need to tell the people in the developing countries of what is wrong with the CIA. Their rich imaginations and their knowledge of the realities result in all sorts of fantastic stories, some true and some not. And they believe these stories.

How, then do we solve the Peace Corps dilemma?

Two Changes Needed

During the last two years, in my lectures in universities and colleges in this country, I have often been asked my opinion about the Peace Corps. After analyzing the dilemma, I have proposed these changes:

1. The Congress should make the service in the Peace Corps a substitute for military service. A young American of draft age should be able to choose either service in the Peace Corps or in the armed forces. He can, of course, declare himself a conscientious objector (CO). He can even make no choice, but then he is to me qualified as an SO (society objector).

2. The Peace Corps should be internationalized through this process:

►Establish a board of directors composed of representatives of all countries that receive the volunteers.

►Rotate the directorship of the Peace Corps among countries according to alphabetical order. The deputy directors should be chosen by regions (Latin America, America, Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe).

►Each participating country should pay one percent of its national income.

►U.S. Peace Corpsmen should serve only in countries that have a similar organization and that can match the U.S. commitment by a ratio of 1 to 10.

►The international Peace Corps headquarters should move to a neutral country.

Internationalization

I am gratified to learn that on Nov. 10, a group of eight

U.S. volunteers in Guayaquil, Ecuador, sent to the news media a statement recommending the internationalization of the Peace Corps. Until such step is taken, they suggested the following measures:

►Offer host countries an equal voice in planning corps activities.

►Declassify important Peace Corps documents.

►Give local residents preference in hiring staff members.

►Improve the quality of volunteers and reduce the emphasis on quantity, "which wastes manpower and money."

Without basic changes and without the internationalization of its structure, I am afraid the Peace Corps will degenerate into another unimaginative federal agency, forgotten at home and mistrusted abroad. If this happens, it is indeed unfair to so many young Americans who in the last few years have dedicated their efforts to peace and human fraternity.

Lost: A 'Brilliant' Janitor

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Selective Service headquarters Thursday canceled a Reno, Nev., draft board's order that would have put a University of Maryland history professor to work as a janitor.

The headquarters directed that the case of Prof. Noel L. Brann, 30, a conscientious objector be "reprocessed in accordance with applicable regulations."

Prof. Brann is still subject to being assigned to a civilian job in lieu of induction into military service but presumably will be given work more in accordance with his abilities and training.

Prof. Brann said his order to report for janitorial duty at the University of Kansas Medical Center in Kansas City was "punitive" because he has opposed the draft and turned in his draft card.

A spokesman for Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of selective service, said a review of the Reno board's action was requested by Col. Addison A. Millard of Carson City, Nevada state draft director.

"The general council's office has some doubt as to whether there has been full compliance with regulations," the spokesman said. "Therefore the order to re-

port for civilian work has been canceled.

"It has been requested that this registrant be reprocessed and thereafter a new work order be issued if this otherwise is in order," he said.

Prof. Brann was assigned to the janitorial job as a conscientious objector in lieu of military service. He turned in his draft card to his draft board during

National Draft Resistance Week last October.

"Older people have to put themselves on the line instead of watching young people being isolated and picked off," he said.

Prof. Brann, 30, an assistant professor at the graduate level at the University of Maryland, has an IQ of about 175. Some of his students described him as "brilliant."

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Kernel Photo by Dick Ware
Two members of the UK Karate Club, Ben Kutniki (left) and Dow Tay (right) are shown practicing for the Mid East Karate Championships to be held Jan. 27 in Memorial Coliseum.

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Auburn, UK Play Saturday

The Auburn Sports Arena is a quaint little place that seats up to 2,600. Other than saying that, it's sort of indescribable.

At least, that's the way Adolph Rupp sees it.

"I don't think we ought to describe it because I've told them before, they ought to give it to the Smithsonian Institute.

Saturday, the indescribable Sports Arena will house the Southeastern Conference battle between Auburn and UK.

The regionally televised game will be a contrast in basketball style, pitting the Wildcats' fast break against the traditional Auburn shuffle.

"They work that shuffle," the Baron emphasized. "They're patient... and they don't take bad shots... that's why their scores are so low.

"They control the ball," continued Rupp. "Out of 40 min-

utes, they expect to have the ball 27."

The Plainsmen, Tigers, or War Eagles, whichever you prefer, are currently 6-7 for the season, with a 1-4 conference record.

A junior from Pisgah, Ala., Wally Tinker, is the War Eagles' leading scorer, who was averaging 16.8 points per game before Monday's loss to Vanderbilt.

The Wildcats, fresh from a 104-73 victory over highly touted Georgia, Monday night, will be looking for their fourth SEC win.

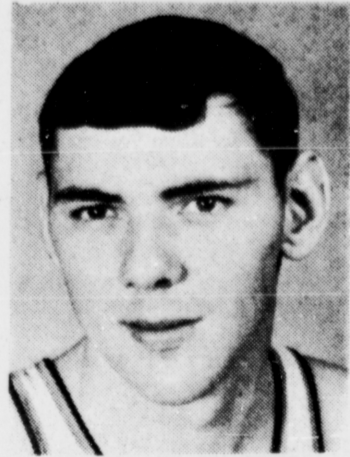
Currently ranked seventh in one national poll and eighth in the other, UK is lead in scoring by sophomore Mike Casey, who sports a 19.5 average. Junior Phil Argento is next in line, followed by two more sophomores and one senior.

Argento has a 13.3 average, right behind him are Mike Pratt

(12.8), Dan Issel (11.5) and Thad Jaracz (11.3).

Issel leads the 'Cats in rebounding with 152 for an average of 12.3. Pratt and Jaracz follow Issel, with averages of 8 and 7.9 respectively.

After Saturday's game, the Wildcats travel to Knoxville where they meet Tennessee Monday night.



WALLY TINKER

Deadline Extended

The deadline for entrees in man's intramural ping pong, badminton and girls' basketball has been extended until 9 a.m. Monday due to classes starting a day late.

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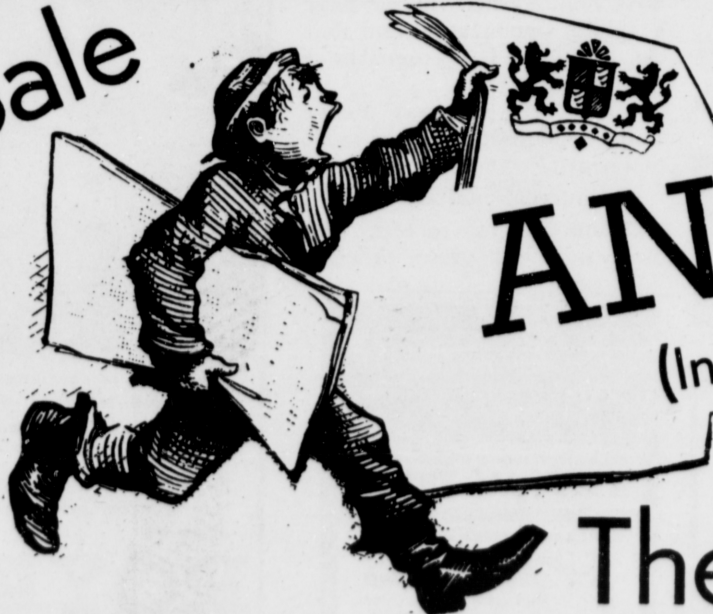
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American Council Accreditation Team To Assess Journalism Department

An accreditation team from the American Council on Education for Journalism will visit the Department of Journalism Jan. 25 and 26. The purpose of the visit will be to determine if the department will be awarded accreditation for the next four years.

The team will consist of Prof. John Stempel, chairman of the Journalism Department of Indiana University, Prof. John Harrison of Pennsylvania State University and Robert Fichenberg, managing editor of the Knickerbocker News of Albany, N.Y.

According to Dr. Robert D. Murphy, director of the School of Communications, the ACEJ sends an accreditation team to each school of journalism every four to five years to evaluate the school's program. The team sits in on classes and interviews students and instructors in order to determine the quality of instruction and the students' attitude to the school's courses and program.

In order to receive accreditation, a department must be found to meet its stated objectives, must have at

least minimum facilities and an adequate library and budget in order to function. It is not required that the school publish a campus newspaper.

The team will be on campus next week mainly to "get a feel for student morale" and determine other things which cannot be learned without the visit.

Says Dr. Murphy, "They will probably give us a good going-over."

"Want a company where you can really put your education to work? See IBM January 30th"

"Some of the engineers who graduated before me complained that their education didn't mean much in their jobs. That's not what I wanted," says IBM's Jim Carr. (Jim is a Manager of Mechanical Process Engineering.)

"At IBM I knew I'd be using what I learned. There's so much diversity here that you can usually work in the specific area you choose. In my own case, I majored in Mechanical Engineering and minored in Metallurgy. Today my ME degree means more than ever. And I often use my metallurgical background. For example, I'm now working on a process development program that requires a knowledge of machine design, metallurgy, heat transfer, and chemistry, all of which I studied in school.

"Another good thing about IBM's diversity is that it creates an interdisciplinary environment. You get a chance to work with and learn from people in many different fields. Since our industry is growing so fast, the people you talk to are likely to be working at state-of-the-art levels or beyond."

There's a lot more to the IBM story than Jim has mentioned. We'd like to tell you about it when we're on campus. We'll be interviewing for careers in Marketing, Computer Applications, Programming, Research and Development, Manufacturing, and Field Engineering.

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